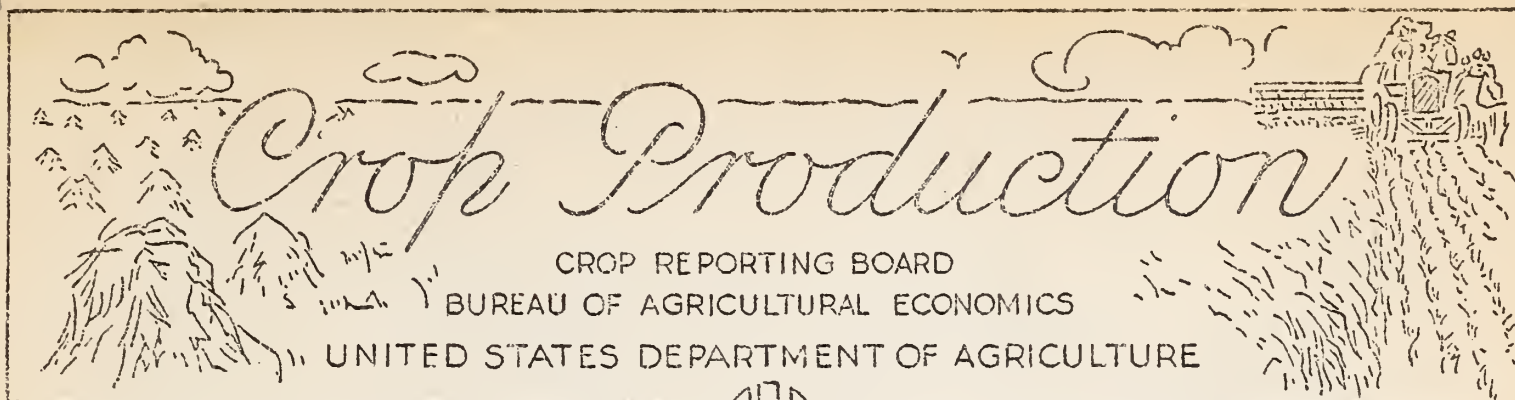


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Release: June 11, 1951

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	Indicated		Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	June 1, 1951	1940-49		June 1, 1951
	49		1951			
Winter wheat.....bu.	17.7	17.1	17.1	791,764	750,666	705,175
Rye....."	12.2	12.6	13.1	30,173	22,977	23,801
	CONDITION JUNE 1					
	Percent					
All spring wheat....bu.	85	78	85	279,546	276,089	1/343,650
Durum.....	86	67	85	---	---	---
Other spring.....	85	79	85	---	---	---
Oats.....bu.	83	79	83	1,311,651	1,465,134	1/1,340,504
Barley....."	82	72	81	306,523	301,009	1/254,903
Hay, all.....	84	82	86	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	82	80	85	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	82	91	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	85	82	90	---	---	---
Pasture.....	85	83	86	---	---	---
Early potatoes 2/...	79	83	81	---	---	---

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			June 1, 1951
	3/			
Peaches.....bu.	3/ 71,150	3/ 74,818	3/ 53,485	65,537
Pears....."	3/ 31,008	3/ 36,404	3/ 31,140	31,295
Cherries (12 States)....ton	3/ 186	3/ 250	242	224
Apricots (3 States)....."	3/ 220	3/ 198	215	171

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ 19 States.

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1951
 (Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	99,700	104,120	108,465	117,650
Grapefruit.....	50,722	45,530	36,500	45,370
Lemons.....	13,055	10,010	11,360	13,000

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
	Million pounds			Millions		
April.....	10,146	10,506	10,328	6,233	6,428	6,318
May.....	11,885	11,840	11,856	5,966	6,202	6,156
Jan.-May Incl.	48,363	50,125	49,361	26,586	29,512	29,038

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

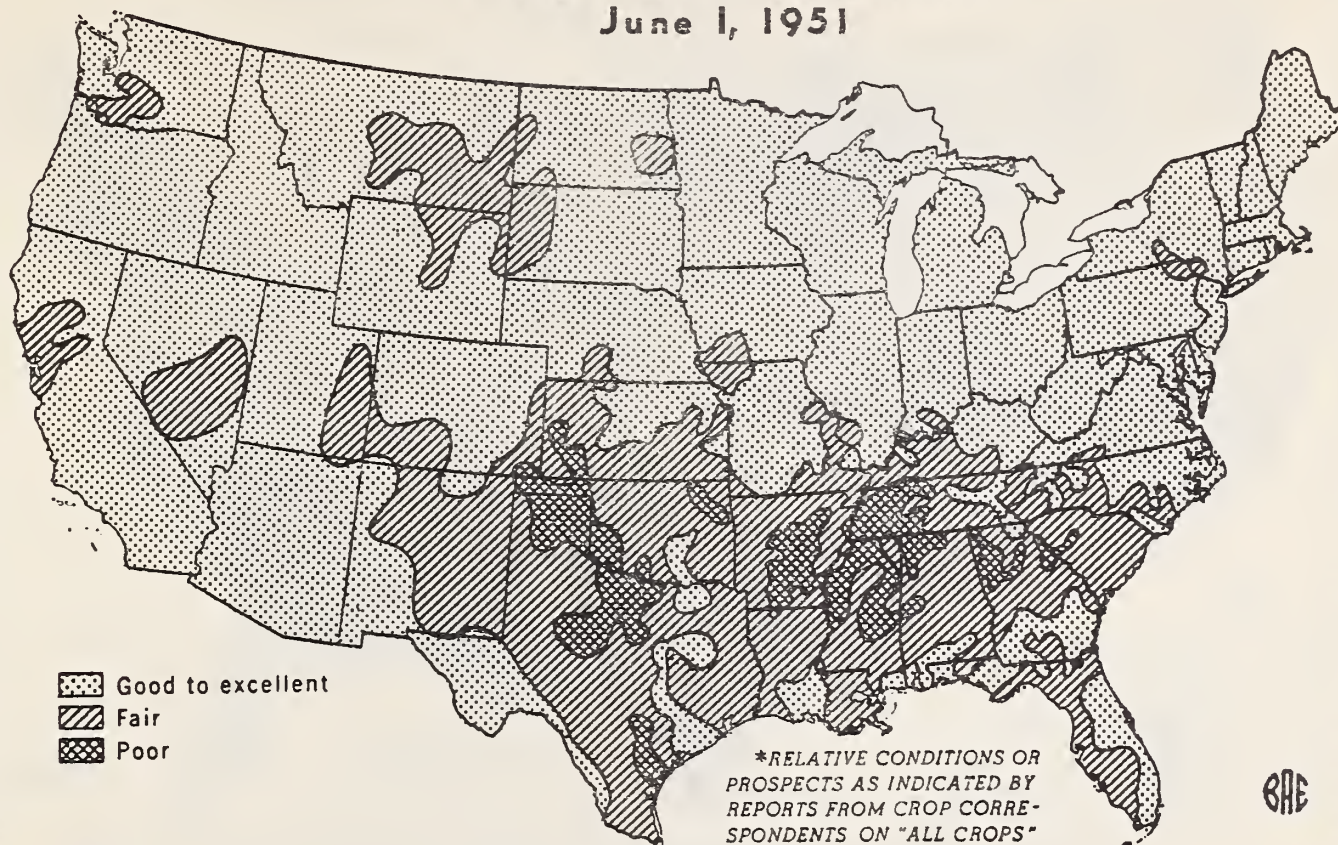
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CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1951

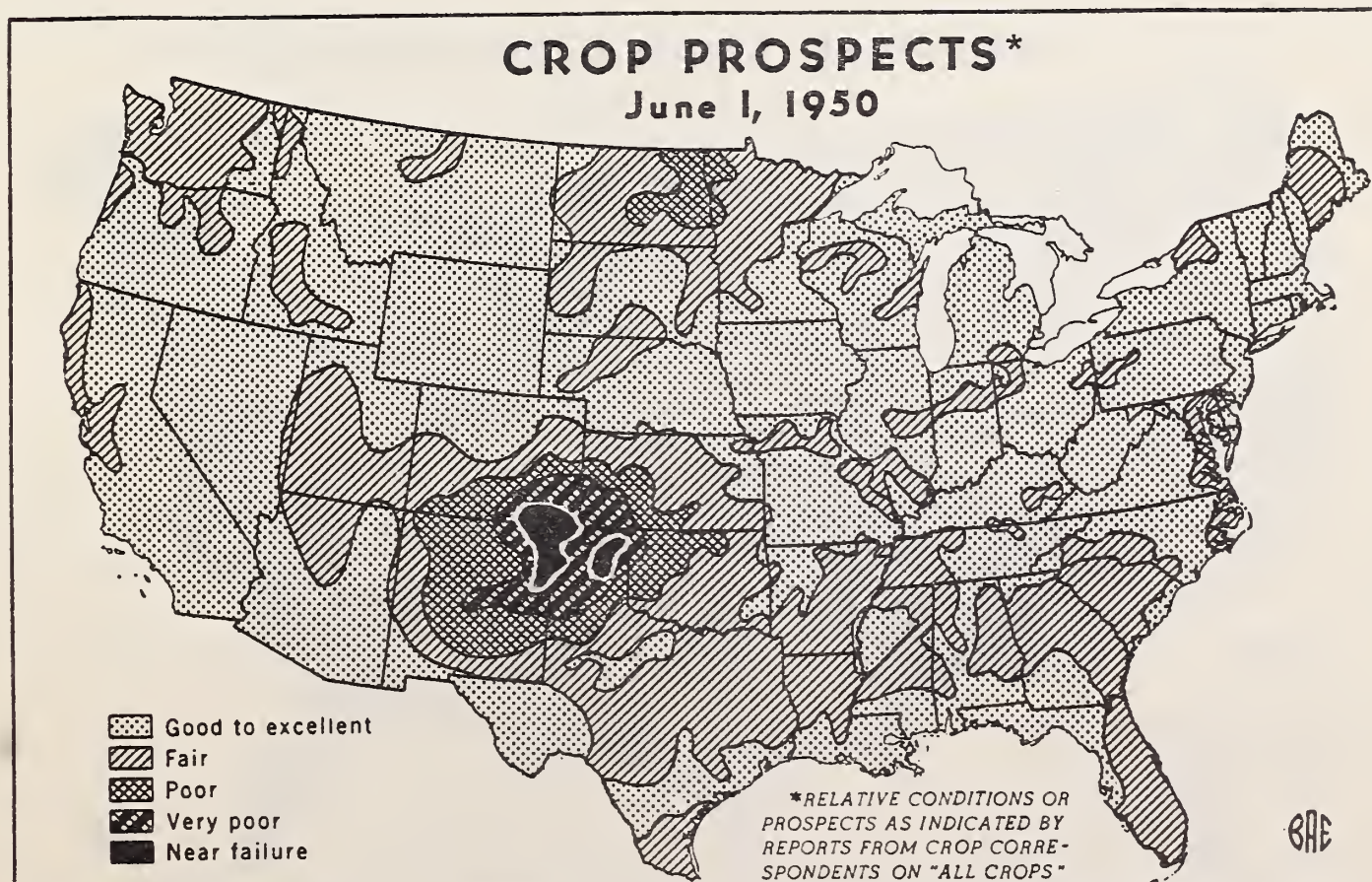


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP PROSPECTS*

June 1, 1950

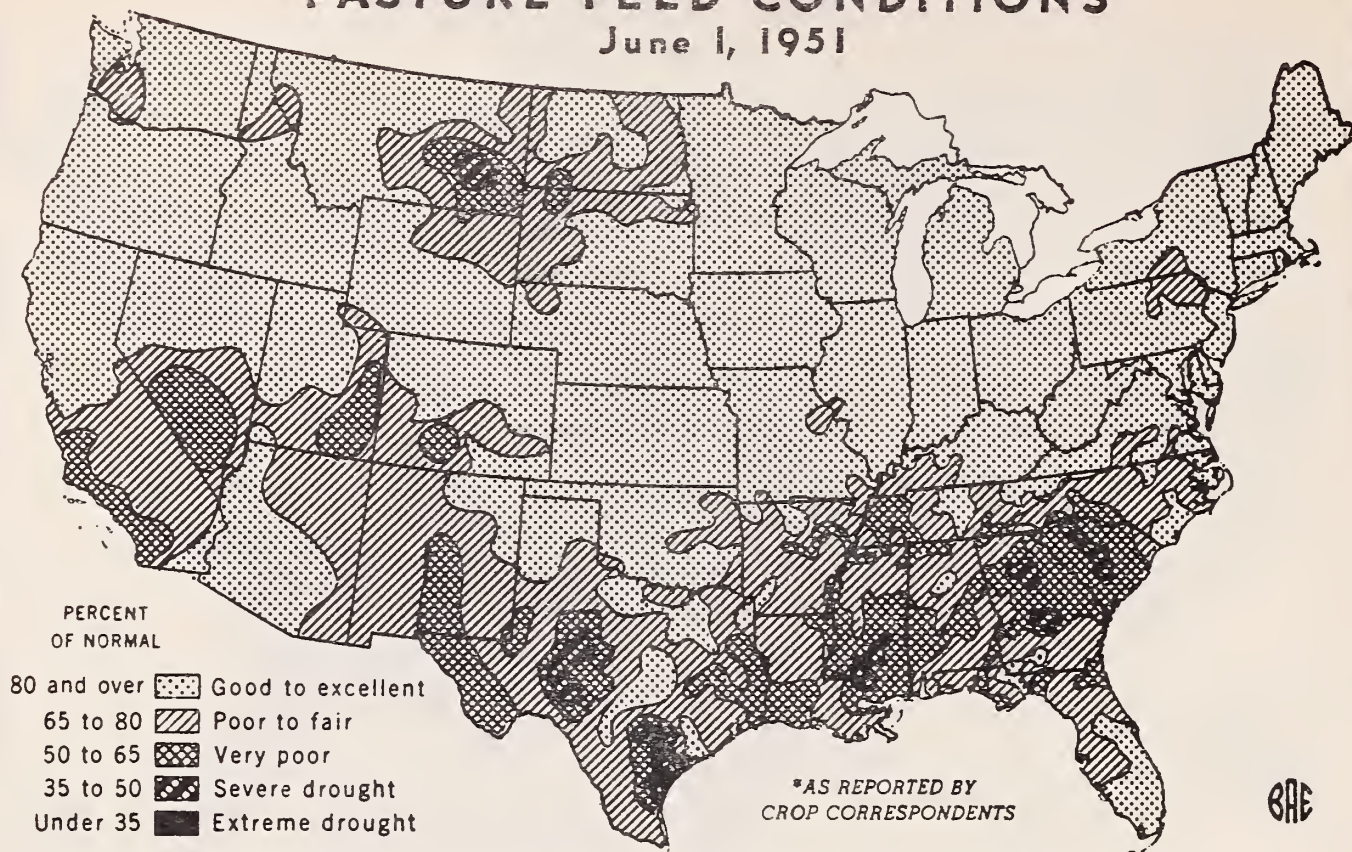


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1951



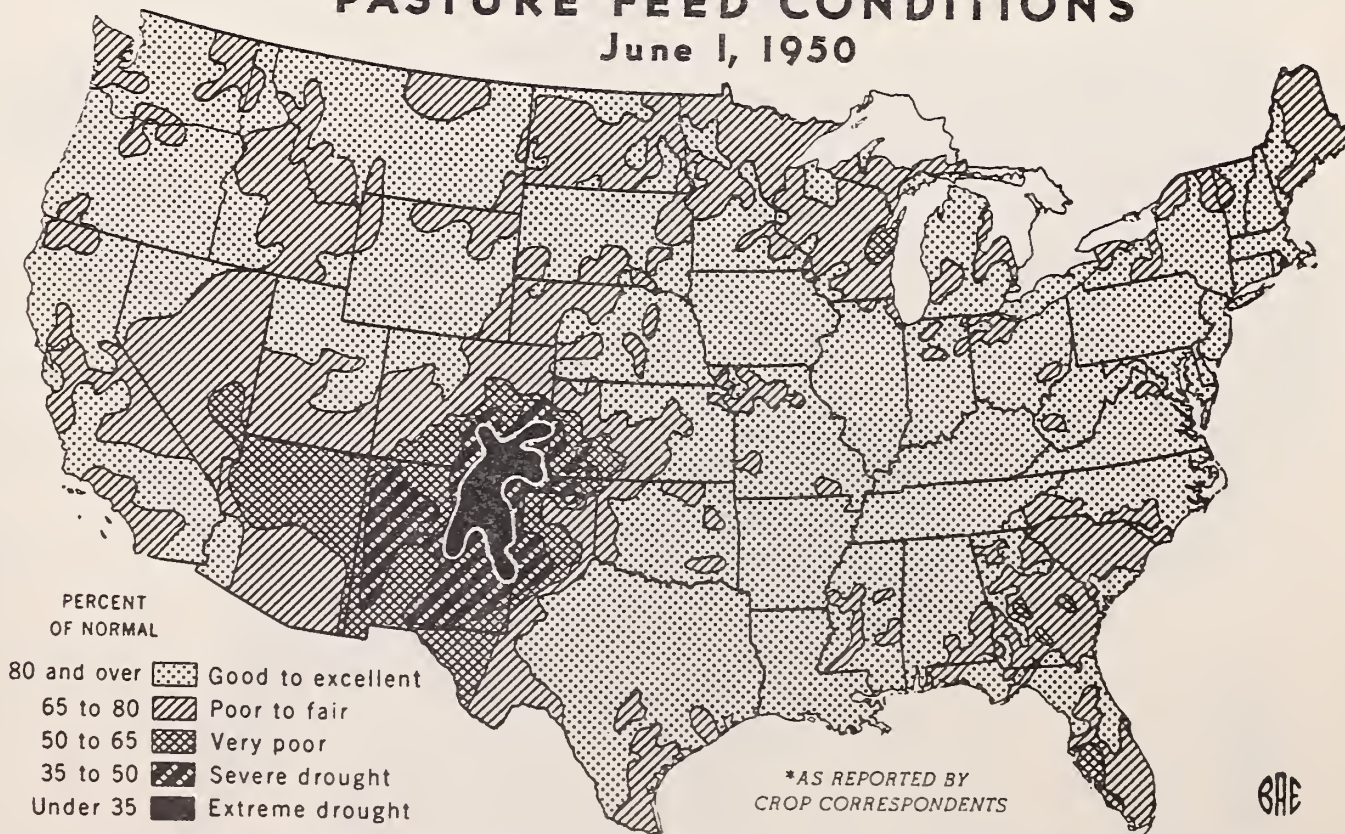
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48200 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

June 1, 1950



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

June 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
June 1, 1951

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1951

Improvement in production prospects during May has brought the current situation, for the country as a whole, virtually up to normal for June 1. Favorable factors have about offset earlier adverse factors. While acreage losses of winter wheat have been heavy, mostly in the central and southern Great Plains, May weather helped to improve yield prospects on the remaining acreage. The abandoned acreage is being replanted to much needed food crops, mostly corn and sorghums. While spring work and seeding of grains had been delayed in large interior portions of the country, farmers during May were largely able to catch up to schedule. The area where seeding was most delayed includes much of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Montana. In most northerly areas, spring grains were largely seeded by usual dates and in the Corn Belt the planting of corn and soybeans has made rapid progress. Unfavorably dry conditions in the South were relieved in most parts by rains in early June.

Yield prospects for winter wheat improved during May and production is now estimated at 705 million bushels, about 23 million more than on May 1. Harvest has started under favorable conditions in the South. It is slightly later than usual in the Southwest, which permits the plants to take advantage of favorable moisture conditions at filling time. Heavy rains and cool weather in May were followed by yellowing of the leaves in parts of the central Great Plains. Greenbugs caused heavy damage earlier this spring, but now appear to be under control by spraying and natural enemies. Wheat is prospering in most other areas. Conditions were favorable for seeding and development in most of the spring wheat area. Production of spring wheat is estimated at 349 million bushels, to make a total wheat crop of 1,054 million bushels, slightly less than average, but more than in 1950.

Seeding of spring grains was mostly completed at usual dates, although in some areas the work was started later than usual. Growth was generally satisfactory during May. Wet fields retarded seeding in a large Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska area, lapping over into Iowa and southern Illinois.

The crop season is about 10 days late in Montana. More flax is being sown in June after good rains fell in major-producing areas. Delays past the optimum period for seeding oats have reduced the acreage below that earlier intended, making additional acreage available for corn and soybeans. Greatly increased plantings of sorghums are being made in the Great Plains. Most of the rice was sown under favorable conditions, but Arkansas growers had difficulty due to dry fields, and dry weather hindered progress and watering of rice in Louisiana. The extent of these shifts in acreage, however, will not be known until the July crop report.

Growers appear optimistic generally about the corn crop. They made rapid progress with planting in the main Corn Belt and, though the start was a little later than usual, were nearly done by June 1. Fields were well prepared, many have been cultivated and are clean. In the dry South, corn was less affected than most other crops; in central Texas, fields are in silk and tassel and a bumper crop appears "made". Planting of soybeans also made rapid progress. Heavy rains in the Great Plains delayed planting of sorghums for a time, but an acreage larger than earlier intended is now being planted rapidly. Dry weather had delayed cotton planting, also necessitated much replanting, and stands in a large dry area are not satisfactory. The weather, however, favored chopping and cultivation, and fields are mostly clean. The dry weather also retarded setting of tobacco plants, particularly in Tennessee and Virginia, but the crop is expected to respond quickly to recent rains. Peanuts were mostly planted under favorable conditions and have made good progress. The dry weather in the South was favorable for harvesting grain and hay, but has reduced yields.

Weather during May was alternately warm and cool, dry and rainy. Average temperatures for the month were about normal, ranging from slightly below in the South Atlantic States, to slightly above in most other areas. Freezing temperatures in Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington caused some crop damage. Rainfall was critically short in most of the South, and particularly in northern Georgia and the Carolinas, in Louisiana and Mississippi, but relief came with rains the first 10 days of June. Central and southern Great Plains areas received copious rains, up to twice normal in large areas. But for most of the country May rainfall ranged from half-normal to normal, with most dry areas receiving ample moisture in early June.

"All-crop" prospects are good to excellent in most northern parts of the country, but only poor to fair in a large strip across the South. The map on page 3 pictures the composite responses of farmer-reporters to the question regarding the crop situation which is asked each June 1. In the North Atlantic and North Central regions, prospects are reported better than average rather uniformly by States, except in Kansas. Prospects in the South Atlantic region are about average, with South Carolina and Georgia below the fairly good level in other States. In the South Central States, prospects are rather uniformly below average. In the West, prospects are slightly below average, with those in New Mexico and California below the generally good level in other States. For the country as a whole all-crop prospects are reported as about average.

Further indications as to the 1951 total output of crops are offered by the estimates of a few major crops now available. Winter wheat is a smaller crop than usual, because of heavy abandonment and relatively low yields in the Great Plains. But spring wheat, planted on an acreage about a fifth larger than either 1950 or average, is expected to top production in any year since 1915. Harvest has started on the fall-sown portion of the relatively small barley acreage. The spring-sown portion is expected to yield well, so that an outturn of 255 million bushels is estimated, about one-sixth less than average. Oats production on about an average acreage is expected to be 1,341 million bushels, slightly above average. The rye acreage for harvest is relatively small and production of 24 million bushels is estimated. May weather favored the early cut of hay and heavy yields of good quality have been saved. A total of 107 million tons, about the same as in 1950, but well above average, is now foreseen. Pastures are supplying good to excellent grazing in all but the drier areas of the South. Conditions is reported at 86 percent, or slightly better than average for June. Range pastures made fair to marked improvement during May in most portions, but feed is later than usual. Livestock are in good condition, except where ranges have been dry for a long period.

Egg production in May was slightly less than in May 1950, but 3 percent above average. A new record rate of 18.3 eggs per layer was attained, but the number of layers was less than last May and slightly below average. Young chickens on farms, while 8 percent more than a year ago, were 4 percent below average for June 1. The egg-feed price ratio became more favorable as egg prices rose more than feed prices. Milk production in May was virtually the same as in May 1950 and the average for the month. On June 1 milk production per cow in herds set a new high, 11 percent above average for the date. Pastures furnished abundant grazing and feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows was above average.

Fruits and nuts developed favorably during May. An apple crop smaller than last year, but slightly above average is in prospect. The peach crop will be nearly a quarter larger than in 1950, though below average; prospects are good in most areas except in the Central and Northwestern States. A relatively small sweet cherry crop, but a near-record sour cherry crop is now indicated. Pears will be an average crop and another large outturn of grapes is expected. A relatively large crop of plums and an average crop of prunes, each larger than in 1950, now appear likely. Apricot production will be less than a year ago, because of a short California crop and freeze damage in Washington. While prospects for walnuts are below average, larger than average production of almonds and filberts is now indicated. The supply of citrus available for summer and fall markets is 15 percent larger than a year earlier.

Early potatoes are in slightly better than average condition. The California crop improved during May; shipments to June 1 were light, but will be in heavy volume in June. Harvest has been about completed in Florida, and in June will be largely completed in the area from Texas to South Carolina, with North Carolina and Virginia shipments beginning in volume. Little change in spring harvested commercial truck crops for fresh market occurred during May, except for reduction in California cantaloups and Florida watermelons, largely because of adverse weather. Total production is expected to be 8 percent less than last spring, but a sixth more than average for spring vegetables. For summer harvest, a small reduction below the 1950 tonnage is also expected. While tomato production will be sharply larger, supplies of cantaloups, lettuce and watermelons will be substantially smaller.

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
June 1, 1951

The total summer tonnage will be slightly larger than average. Of the vegetables for processing, prospects are favorable for green peas, sweet corn, snap beans and tomatoes, as good planting and growing conditions in May helped to overcome earlier delays, except in dry areas of the middle South. Condition of green peas, at 92 per cent, is 4 points above average; planting of the other 3 vegetables continues. The spring spinach pack will be nearly one-half larger than in 1950.

CORN: June 1 prospects for the 1951 corn crop were generally favorable. Large-scale plantings got under way about the usual time this year except in parts of the Southern States where dry weather prevailed during most of the planting season. Plantings are nearing completion in the major producing States with rapid progress being made during the latter part of May. The first official forecast of 1951 corn production will be released on July 10.

In the important North Central States---The Cornbelt---soil moisture has been generally favorable for planting and early cultivation. Good stands are reported in most of this area. The bulk of the crop has now been planted except in Nebraska, where only about three-fourths of the acreage has been planted because of heavy rain and floods. Conditions are particularly favorable in Illinois. The Iowa crop is progressing very well except in the southern part of the State where heavy rains delayed field work.

In the Northeastern States, near normal temperatures and rainfall resulted in timely plantings. Stands are good and early cultivation is under way in some areas.

In the South-Atlantic and South Central States, planting and early development of the crop has been retarded because of dry weather. Stands are variable but, in general, are thinner than usual. Recent rains have been beneficial; however, prospects remain only fair and considerable replanting remains to be done. In Texas, soil moisture is now adequate in most parts of the State. Early corn is tasseling. Prospects in the Western States are fairly good.

ALL WHEAT: The Nation's prospective total 1951 wheat crop is 1,054 million bushels. Despite the generally adverse growing conditions from early fall to mid-April this year throughout most of the important hard red winter wheat producing belt, production of all wheat as now indicated will exceed slightly the 1,027 million bushel crop harvested a year ago. Thus, the combined crop of fall and spring sown wheat is expected to be the eighth successive crop to exceed a billion bushels, but is slightly smaller than the 10-year average production of 1,071 million bushels. Abandonment of winter wheat, planted on a 6 percent larger acreage than in 1950, is the heaviest since 1955. But spring wheat was sown under most favorable conditions on an acreage a fifth larger than last year. June 1 conditions point to the largest spring wheat crop since 1915. Moderate temperatures and the occurrence of timely rains from mid-April to date over much of the winter wheat producing area of the country have been conducive to formation of additional tillers which favors additional head and grain development as the crop progresses toward maturity.

Winter Wheat: Generally improved growing conditions during May contributed to a gain of 23 million bushels in the prospective winter wheat crop from

that estimated a month ago. The June 1 estimate of production is 705 million bushels. This is 6 percent smaller than the 1950 crop of 751 million bushels and 11 percent below the average of 792 million. Harvest has started in southern producing areas and plant development is advanced to between the "boot" and "heading" growth stages in the more northern areas.

Although rainfall during May was relatively light in some sections of the extreme northern, northwestern, and southeastern parts of the country, the main producing areas received more than normal amounts of moisture. Likewise, prevailing temperatures were generally moderate and, for the most part, were beneficial for vegetative development and "heading" of the crop. Limited early harvest of fields in the southern areas has returned yields near earlier expectations. In the southern plains area the crop is about a week late as wet fields and cloudy, cool days have tended to slow the rate of maturity.

Based on condition and probable yield reports from crop correspondents, the indicated winter wheat yield is 17.1 bushels per acre, the same as a year earlier and 0.6 bushel below average. The current yield averages 0.5-bushel higher than a month ago with prospective yields reported higher for most States. The most substantial improvement in yields were indicated for Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and a number of States along the Atlantic seaboard. Greenbugs and other insects, a threat a month ago, were generally under control by June 1 due to spraying, natural parasites, and higher temperatures. Stem rust has been reported in only isolated areas so far. The crop in the southern half of the country is now considered safe from rust.

Although the final outturn of wheat in western Nebraska depends materially on June weather conditions, prospects for the State as a whole held unchanged from a month earlier. Soil moisture is ample to mature the crop except in the Panhandle, where more rain will be needed for proper growth and maturity of the crop. Wheat is heading throughout the southern half of the State and has started to head in the Panhandle.

With an abundance of soil moisture and favorable temperatures the outlook for the Kansas wheat crop improved during May. Growth was rapid, but the crop is 3 to 5 days late. Color of the Kansas crop is generally excellent although a number of fields show yellowing which indicates a probable nutrient deficiency. The stage of development ranges from hard dough for early varieties in extreme southern counties to just slipping the boot in the extreme northwest. Little wheat will be harvested in Kansas until about June 18.

Prospects in Oklahoma remain the same as a month ago. Stands are thin but heads are large and grain is well filled. Limited harvest began the last week of May in the southwestern area but was interrupted by rains. Harvest in the northern sections will be underway around June 15.

Limited harvest began about June 1 in the Low Rolling Plains of Texas. Wheat is mostly headed in the northern High Plains area of the State and is maturing fairly rapidly. Weeds are creating a problem in some fields with thin stands. The Colorado crop remaining for harvest is of thin stand. Much of the crop will be "patch" harvested in the southeastern part of the State while a more uniform crop is in prospect in northeastern areas.

All Spring Wheat: Prospects on July 1 indicate a spring wheat crop of 348,650,000 bushels--the largest in 36 years--one-fourth larger than the 1950 crop and the 10-year average. A substantial increase in acreage is chiefly responsible for the large crop now forecast. Also contributing to the increase in production are the indicated yields per seeded acre, which are slightly above average in most of the important spring wheat States. Seeding was generally completed from one to three weeks earlier than in 1950. Germination was satisfactory in most areas, and growing conditions have generally been favorable. Along the Canadian border, in Montana and North Dakota top soil was fairly dry during May until the end of the month when timely rains improved growing conditions except in a few North Dakota counties adjacent to Montana. Sub-soil moisture conditions are generally favorable in all States. In South Dakota and Minnesota, spring wheat crops are uniformly good in most important districts. Killing frosts the last week of May lowered the condition of dry-land spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest, and wire-worm damage has been quite heavy in some localities in Montana.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 43,874,000 bushels, compared with the 1950 crop of 36,064,000 bushels and the 1940-49 average of 37,386,000 bushels. Dry top soil in some of the main producing counties in North Dakota has received some recent relief, but additional rainfall is needed. Stands are generally good, but wild oats are a problem in some fields.

Total production of other spring wheat is indicated at 304,776,000 bushels, the largest crop since the record began in 1919. Last year's production was 240,025,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 242,160,000 bushels.

OATS: June 1 conditions indicate an oats crop of 1,341 million bushels. This compares with 1,465 million bushels last year, and the average of 1,312 million bushels. Adverse weather during the winter severely damaged fall-seeded oats. Seeding of much of the spring crop got off to a slow start. However, prospects improved considerably during the latter part of May when generally favorable weather prevailed in most of the major producing States.

In the important North Central States, which account for about three-fourths of the Nation's oat acreage, large-scale seedings were made later than usual because of cold, wet weather; some States reported difficulty in seeding their intended acreage. The lateness of the crop makes it more vulnerable than usual to high summer temperatures. Prospects improved considerably during late May when favorable weather resulted in good germination and development. Stands and color of oats are reported to be generally good. Greenbug infestation, although heavy in some local areas, is not widespread this year.

Conditions have been moderately favorable in the North Atlantic States. Inadequate moisture earlier in the season hindered germination but rainfall during May was particularly beneficial. Prospects are only fair in the South Atlantic and South Central States, where the fall-sown oats were damaged considerably by very cold weather during the winter. Dry weather during the spring also adversely affected the fall crop and delayed seeding of the spring crop.

Prospects in the Western States are about average. Seedings were made a little later than usual with dry weather during the spring retarding the planting and germination of the crop. However, recent rains have been particularly beneficial in the non-irrigated areas.

BARLEY: The indicated barley crop of 254,903,000 bushels compares with 301,009,000 bushels in 1950 and the average of 306,523,000 bushels. Recent beneficial rains in the heavy producing West North Central areas materially improved prospects in these States.

A smaller crop than last year is indicated for most producing States, primarily because of reduced acreage. The heaviest declines in production from 1950 are in California, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington. In the important producing States of South Dakota and Colorado indicated production is above last year but below average. Weather conditions have been generally favorable in South Dakota. Green bug damage in Colorado has been much less than in 1950.

The indicated California crop of 36,263,000 bushels is a decline of over 21 million bushels below the bumper 1950 crop. March and April drought, with a dry and windy May, caused poor yields and heavy abandonment. Growing conditions in North Dakota have been generally good except for some late seedings that were planted in the dust. According to present indications, North Dakota will be the leading barley State in 1951, with an indicated crop of 44,680,000 bushels.

A 38 percent drop in acreage in Montana contributed to the small indicated crop of only 12,912,000 bushels in that State, compared with 23,772,000 bushels in 1950. The Washington crop of only 4,620,000 bushels compares with 8,750,000 in 1950 as a result of a reduction in acreage of 48 percent.

RYE: Growing conditions during May were generally favorable for rye in most sections of the country. Production is now indicated at nearly 24 million bushels. This is about one-half million bushels above the May 1 estimate, 824,000 bushels more than was harvested in 1950 but 6.4 million bushels below the 10-year average production. Indicated yield of 13.1 bushels harvested per acre is 0.5 bushel higher than the 1950 yield and 0.9 bushel higher than average.

In the principal rye producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, the crop is reported to be in good condition. The moisture supply is sufficient to fully mature the crop, except possibly in some local areas of Minnesota. Most of the crop is "headed" with present indications pointing to average or better yields in these States. The crop in other sections of the country is also reported to be in reasonably good condition. Indicated yields range from the same to slightly higher than a month ago in most of these States. Rains during May improved the crop in Texas, Oklahoma, other mid-western States and the Pacific Coast States.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's 1951 commercial apple crop as indicated by growers' June 1 condition reports, may be slightly above average but will be somewhat smaller than the 1950 crop. The progress of the crop this season is close to average and one to two weeks earlier than last year for most important commercial areas.

For the North Atlantic States, a crop slightly larger than in 1950 appears probable although definite forecasts cannot be made until after the June drop is complete. In New England most apple tree varieties produced a heavy bloom. There was very little frost damage this year, and bees were active during the pollination period. Set of fruit is generally heavy on McIntosh, Cortland, Delicious, and Northern Spy varieties. The set on Baldwin trees ranges from heavy in Maine to light in most other New England orchards. In New York fruit prospects are generally good

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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except for Baldwin and Spy varieties, which show a spotty set in many orchards. Apple scab is showing up in some orchards both in the Hudson Valley and western New York areas. New Jersey apple trees have a better set of fruit than last year, but the drop of fruit began earlier and may be heavier this season. In Pennsylvania the set of Baldwin, Spy, York, and Stayman apples is light in some orchards. Fruit is practically free from disease and insect damage, and is sizing well.

In the South Atlantic States crop prospects generally range slightly below those of 1950. In Virginia crop conditions vary widely by varieties. Stayman, Grimes Golden, and Golden Delicious trees show a good to heavy set in most orchards. Wine-sap prospects are the best in many years. The York variety, a heavy producer last year, has set a much lighter crop than a year ago, and frost damage during April made fairly heavy inroads to Red Delicious prospects. Some hail damage occurred in May in scattered areas in Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren counties--but otherwise the crop is unusually clean.

West Virginia apple trees had a fairly heavy bloom but the set of fruit is somewhat less promising. A heavy June drop is indicated. In Maryland many York trees have a light set, but crop prospects for other varieties are generally good. Hail damage in Washington and Alleghany counties will undoubtedly lower the grades in many orchards.

In the Central States, conditions indicate a larger crop than in 1950 or average, but considerably below the large crop of 1949. Michigan weather has been favorable for development of apple scab, and some growers have made 10 to 12 cover sprays to date. Of the main varieties, Jonathans have the lightest set, while Red Delicious prospects are good to excellent in most orchards. In Ohio the harvest of summer varieties will start the first week of July in the southern counties, and by mid-July in central Ohio. Prospects for the late crop are generally good although fire blight has caused a sharp reduction of prospects in some orchards in a few southern Ohio localities. Illinois Transparent apples will begin moving to market from the Union-Jackson-Johnson county areas by June 27, and a week later from the Franklin-Jefferson-Marion county area. Duchess apples from these areas will follow the movement of Transparents 10 or 12 days later. Prospects for fall varieties are good, but the set of fruit on winter varieties is uneven in some orchards. In Missouri prospects point to a relatively good crop. Orchards are generally in good condition. Arkansas apple growers in the northwestern counties report some blight damage on a few varieties; otherwise, State prospects are a little brighter than a year ago.

For the Western Group of States, reports indicate the smallest apple crop since commercial apple estimates began in 1934. It now appears possible that the combined total fresh and processed utilization of the 1951 crop will fall below any mark established during the past 30 years. The sharp drop in production prospects this year is attributed to unusual, very heavy freeze damage that occurred late in April in the large commercial irrigated orchards of the Pacific Northwest. For Washington, crop prospects on June 1 were the poorest since the very small crops of 1920 and 1924. Killing frosts the third week of April hit every commercial area in the State. Heaviest damage was to Red Delicious and Delicious varieties, and there still remains the danger of additional loss due to the expected heavy June drop. Other varieties came through the period of low temperatures with lighter losses. There appears to be a fairly good set on

most Winesap trees, and a fair crop of Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Golden Delicious may be produced if the June drop is not too heavy. A few orchards escaped with practically no damage, many indicate from one-fourth to two-thirds of a normal crop, and some orchards will have little or no production this year. Although the total commercial crop will be relatively small, the uneven and bunched set of fruit on many trees will require considerable thinning. This work has started in the lower valleys of the Wenatchee-Okanogan and Yakima districts, also in the Columbia County and White Salmon areas. Development of the crop is about average or two weeks earlier than in 1950. In Oregon the Hood River Delicious crop was heavily damaged by freezing temperatures while losses to the Yellow Newtown variety were slight in comparison. A fair crop of apples is in prospect for southern Oregon, but total State prospects are considerably below those of last year and average.

California apple crop conditions point to slightly less than average production but a larger crop than in 1950. While Gravenstein condition declined considerably during the past month, it is presently higher than a year ago and indicates a tonnage slightly heavier than in 1950. Carlot shipment of Gravenstein apples from the Sebastopol area should begin about July 16. For Colorado, apple prospects are generally better than a year ago in the principal carlot shipping area of Delta county. In Fremont county the eastern slope, crop prospects appear to be fairly good, but are uneven in the northern part of the State. In Idaho the Red Delicious crop suffered heaviest damage from freezing temperatures this Spring, but prospects for other varieties are generally better than a year ago. New Mexico apple prospects are the best in several years. Utah orchardists report a very good set of apples, but in Montana the set of fruit is quite spotty by varieties and areas.

PEACHES: The peach crop is forecast at 65,537,000 bushels. This compares with 53,485,000 bushels produced in 1950 and 74,818,000 in 1949. The 10-year average is 71,150,000 bushels. The 10 Southern States are expecting a near average crop -- about three times the short crop of 1950. Western production is indicated about 12 percent above 1950 but 17 percent below 1949. The crop in the middle Atlantic States is expected to be above a year ago and above average while peach prospects in the Central States are very poor, only 44 percent of average.

Prospects in the 10 Southern States declined about 2 percent during May, from 17,699,000 bushels to 17,317,000 bushels. The 1950 crop in these States was 6,103,000 bushels. Many areas in these States had very little rain during May. The crop was suffering because of the lack of moisture on June 1 but good rains have been received since the first of the month. In North Carolina, harvesting of Mountain Rose began about May 21. Harvest of Redbird variety will start about June 10; Golden Jubilee, June 25; Hileys, July 1; and Elbertas, July 17. The estimate in South Carolina is down 7 percent from a month ago but with early June rains the crop is expected to develop satisfactorily. In Georgia the hot, dry weather during May and early June hastened the maturity of the crop. Early Rose, Dixired, Early Red Free and Dixigem are moving to market in volume. The shortage of rain has reduced the size of the fruit. Movement of Hileys will be in full swing by June 11 and Elbertas will reach the market in volume in early July. Prospects in Florida are good. In Louisiana early peaches have a fairly good set, but almost no peaches of the late varieties will be produced. The crop in Alabama is poor. The farm crop is a near failure and few orchards have a good set of fruit in the Chilton County commercial area. The Elberta crop in Arkansas will be small while some

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CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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orchards will have a fair to good crop of early peaches, particularly on the ridges. Some hail damage is reported in the Nashville-Highland area. In Oklahoma, prospects are fairly good in most eastern counties, where the crop is of commercial importance, except in the extreme southeast. Texas is expecting a crop almost twice as large as a year ago but about one-fifth less than average.

In New England the bloom was very heavy and the set of fruit is good. New York prospects are spotty, due mainly to the winter damage. The crop in New Jersey is growing nicely. In Pennsylvania, orchards at the higher altitudes were damaged by the winter temperatures. Elbertas have a generally light set, but it is sufficient in most areas for a good crop. The prospects in southern Ohio are poor, while in some of the northern sections thinning will be necessary. In Indiana and Illinois the crop is a near failure because of severe winter killing of buds. Michigan is expecting a small crop. In the southwestern part of the State, trees were slow to leaf out, and many orchards that had a few scattered live buds on May 1, did not even have a bloom. There is a fair crop at the higher elevations on the south side of St. Joe River in Berrien County. An average set is reported on the east side of the State. In Missouri, prospects are spotty.

The crop in Virginia is expected to be more than twice the short 1950 crop. The crop is unusually clean. In the southern counties and in the Roanoke and Nelson areas, most peach orchards were badly damaged by frost during April. In Albermarle, Frederick and Rockingham Counties the crop will be large. Thinning is generally necessary. The commercial crop in West Virginia will need some thinning. Maryland is expecting a large crop on all varieties. Much thinning will be required.

Prospects in Idaho are very spotted while the crop in Colorado is a near failure. Most of the 1951 Colorado crop will be produced in Mesa County. The Delta County crop is a complete failure. In New Mexico prospects in San Juan County are for the best crop in years while some winter killing was reported in Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Otero and Lincoln Counties. In Utah a good set of peaches was reported. The April freezes reduced the Washington prospects materially. The crop is expected to be above the almost total failure in 1950 but only about 24 percent of average. Most varieties were damaged severely with Hale variety hit the hardest. Areas west of the Cascades suffered less damage than those in the main commercial areas of central Washington. In Oregon, another light crop is indicated, although production should be above the small 1950 crop. In southern Oregon, particularly Jackson and Josephine Counties, prospects are good, but most other areas in the State were damaged by the late April freezes. A good crop of California Clingstone peaches is indicated on June 1. Thinning is in progress and fruits have made relatively good growth to date. Some late varieties, such as Phillips, have a lighter set than usual. Freestone peaches in California made good development during May.

PEARS: Prospects on June 1 point to a crop of 31,295,000 bushels for 1951 -- practically the same as produced in 1950 and slightly above average. Washington, Oregon and California are expecting a total of 25,089,000 bushels, slightly less than last year, but 5 percent above average.

In New York, prospects appear good. The bloom was heavy and the set satisfactory. Pears bloomed well in Michigan. Some drop has been reported to date, even for the Kieffer variety. The crop in the South Atlantic States is now indicated almost twice as large as the short 1950 crop, while the South Central States, prospects are slightly less than a year ago.

In Washington present conditions indicate a Bartlett crop slightly above a year ago, but 23 percent less than average. The April freezes damaged the crop, and much of the fruit shows frost marks. Winter pears suffered less damage than Bartletts. Prospects vary widely for the winter varieties, with some thinning necessary in many orchards. The prospective crop, at 1,680,000 bushels, is 4 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. The Bartlett crop in Oregon is above last year and also above average. In the Rogue River district, production is expected to be somewhat greater than last year, but in the Hood River Valley the crop is expected to be considerably short of last year's large crop. Winter pear prospects are better than average, but somewhat under the heavy 1950 production. In the Rogue River Valley, the crop of winter pears will likely be smaller than last year, although production of Comice and Bosc will probably exceed 1950. The Rogue River Valley escaped damage from the April 21 freeze and conditions during the flowering period were favorable. The April 21 freeze did considerable damage to the pear crop in the Hood River Valley. As a result, the Oregon crop of winter pears, although fair, is expected to fall considerably short of last year's bumper crop. The California Bartlett crop, at 11,876,000 bushels, is 6 percent below last year but 13 percent above average. A good production of other pears--especially Hardy--are indicated, larger than both last year and the average.

GRAPES: Prospects were good for grapes on June 1. The crop is now indicated larger than last year and near the large 1948 crop. The Great Lakes crop is expected to fall below the large 1950 production, but California is expecting a crop much larger than a year ago and near the large 1948 production.

The season to date has been favorable for the development of California grapes. Most varieties are in or just passing the blossom stage. A small volume of early Cardinals from the Desert Valleys may move the week of June 12, while the start of Thompson Seedless from those areas will be a week to 10 days later.

Weather conditions in New York and Pennsylvania have been favorable for the development of the crop. Blossoming in Pennsylvania is indicated for about June 14. Vines generally are thrifty. In Ohio, no damaging freezes have occurred since growth started, and prospects on June 1 appear very good. Prospects in Michigan are quite spotted. Conditions vary from no fruit buds to excellent. Those areas with light crops in 1950 have very good prospects this year. Vines which were picked early last fall also have very good prospects. Some vines, however, have only enough leaves to keep them alive after the heavy production a year ago. Good prospects in Arkansas are indicated on the first of the month.

CITRUS: The 1950-51 orange crop is estimated at 113 million boxes--9 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 18 percent larger than average. The California Valencia crop, which is harvested mostly in the summer and fall, is estimated at 30.3 million boxes--16 percent above last season but only slightly above average. About 31 million boxes of oranges were unharvested on June 1 this year (26½ million California Valencias and 4½ million Florida Valencias) compared with 26½ million unharvested a year earlier (23½ million California Valencias and 3 million Florida Valencias).

Grapefruit are estimated at 45.9 million boxes--36 percent above last season but 10 percent less than average. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes were available for use on June 1 this year compared with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million on June 1, 1950. California lemons are placed at 13 million boxes--14 percent more than last season. About 6 million boxes were available for use after June 1--about the same as a year earlier.

Florida citrus groves generally were in need of rain on June 1. The new citrus crops are sizing well despite the dry weather. Growers are irrigating where equipment is available. If dry weather continues, the drop of new fruit might be serious.

Texas will have an extremely light and scattered crop even if growing conditions continue favorable for the rest of the season. The citrus area received good rains during the second half of May, and there is plenty of water for irrigation. Trees with foliage have a good color, but the wood is growing slowly.

California citrus trees generally carried a heavy bloom, and prospects for the new crops are favorable.

PLUMS: The California plum crop is now indicated as 92,000 tons, about one-fifth above both last year and the average. Harvest of early varieties started the last week of May. Two very hot days in late May severely burned many of the Beauty variety, and reduced the volume that may be shipped. Heavy shedding of the Santa Rosa variety occurred during May in the lower San Joaquin Valley. Outlook for plums in Placer County improved during May. Plums in Michigan bloomed well in most areas, but heavy drop is reported in the southwestern counties. Many trees are continuing to show severe damage from the late November freeze.

PRUNES: Prospects for dried prunes in California indicates a crop of 181,000 tons, 21 percent larger than the 1950 crop, but 3 percent less than average. The crop in Idaho, Washington and Oregon (fresh basis) is expected to be larger than the small crop of a year ago but much below average.

The set of prunes in California was exceedingly heavy, but considerable shedding has occurred to date. The fruit still remaining on many trees is too numerous to develop good sizes. Soil moisture supplies in the non-irrigated and semi-irrigated sections are better than for the past two seasons. In Idaho the outlook has improved since May 1 though prospects were reduced materially by the late April freeze. In Washington the April frost damage was more severe east of the Cascades than in the west. Western Washington prunes show prospects for about one-half of a crop while in the east, prospects are about two-fifths of a crop. Eastern Oregon will have a very light crop, though larger than last year. The Milton-Freewater and Union County districts were both hit by the low April temperatures. Prospects in western Oregon are spotted but on the whole, the outlook is good. The late April freezes caused only light damage to prunes in this area. Prospects in upland orchards, which largely escaped frost damage, are mostly favorable. In Douglas County of southern Oregon, prospects appear to be good generally.

SWEET CHERRIES: The total crop of sweet cherries is forecast at 68,460 tons -- 16 percent less than the 1950 crop and 25 percent less than average. Indicated California production is 24,400 tons (11,000 tons Royal Ann's and 13,400 tons other varieties) -- a decline of 8 percent from the May 1 forecast and 21 percent below the 1950 crop. California cherries generally set a light crop and some of the earliest varieties were damaged by rain. The Bing's crop appears to be particularly light. The Washington crop is forecast at 11,900 tons -- one-third less than last year's short crop and only 44 percent of average. A few orchards in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas carry heavy crops, but many orchards have a complete failure as a result of the April freeze. Cherries will start moving from both areas about mid-June and movement will be active a week to 10 days later. Oregon sweet cherries are forecast at 14,400 tons -- 17 percent less than in 1950 and 32 percent less than average. The short crop is partly due to the freeze in April this year and partly results from winter damage to trees in 1949-50. Many orchards, particularly the lowland, have no cherries, but some upland orchards have good to very good crops. Harvest should start in the Dalles area about June 10. Utah expects an average crop of 3,300 tons, almost 9 times the near failure of last year. Size and quality are expected to be good. The Idaho crop, at 2,530 tons, will be twice last year and about average. The late April freeze caused heavy damage in some orchards and prospects are spotted. Sweet cherry harvest should start about mid-June. Colorado and Montana have short crops again this year. Prospects in all Eastern States are above average though not as favorable as last year in New York and Michigan. The indicated production in tons is as follows: New York, 4,200; Pennsylvania, 1,700; Ohio, 550; Michigan, 5,000. The crop in southeast Michigan will be short because of low temperatures early in the winter, but will be progressively better north along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production is forecast at 155,250 tons -- second only to the record crop last year of 159,850 tons and 64 percent above average. Michigan expects a crop of 90,200 tons -- 8 percent less than the record last year, but twice the average production. The important Grand Traverse area will probably have as many sour cherries as last year. The west-central section will also be heavy, but the southwest sustained considerable winter damage. New York has prospects for a record crop of 29,000 tons -- 7 percent above last year and 74 percent above average. The bloom was heavy and growing conditions have been favorable. Pennsylvania expects 11,000 tons this year, a record crop. Harvest should be active in Southern areas by July 1. The Wisconsin crop, which was affected adversely by low winter temperatures, is forecast at 10,400 tons -- a fifth below last year and average. Ohio sour cherries, at 3,030 tons is 5 percent below last year but 21 percent above average. Harvest of the earliest varieties will start the last of June and Montmorencies will be available soon after July 1. In the West, the Washington crop at 3,200 tons is above last year, but below average while Oregon at 2,700 tons is above both last year and average. Washington and Oregon sour cherries are produced mostly in the western parts of these States, where freeze damage was less severe than in other sections. Colorado expects a short crop of 2,250 tons, although larger than last year. The important Fort Collins area is very short. The Utah crop, at 2,500 tons, is almost 3 times as large as the near failure last year and 7 percent above average. Idaho, at 770 tons, is above last year and above average.

APRICOTS: The estimated crop of 170,600 tons on June 1 is the smallest since 1943. The present estimate is 21 percent below 1950 and 22 percent below the 10-year average. In California the set of fruit is spotted in many orchards. The

crop developed normally during May. Light shipping of early varieties began May 28, and active carlot movement is expected by mid-June. Washington apricot growers for the second successive season have lost the major portion of their crops from freezing temperatures. The 1951 crop is about one-fourth of average and is unevenly distributed among orchards in the Yakima Valley and the Wenatchee district. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin the second week in July. Utah apricot production is spotty by areas with light crops in Salt Lake and Utah counties, but heavy crops in many northern counties. Fruit is sizing well and production is expected to run slightly above average.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The outlook for the almond crop in California is good, although the crop from the early varieties will generally be light. The frost, which injured the early varieties, did not cause much damage to the later flowering types. The walnut crop in California is later than usual. Some trees were late foliating, but in general most of the damage resulted from the dry fall and winter in the southern areas. In Washington, prospects in the important Clark County area are below average. In Oregon, walnut prospects were reduced in some lowland orchards by the late April freezes, but generally walnut trees came through the winter in fairly good shape. The trees have overcome much of the damage caused by the 1949-1950 winter freezes.

The prospects for filberts in Oregon are good, with the condition on June 1 reported at 73 percent of normal or 23 points above last year. The bearing acreage of filberts continues to increase. Filbert trees in Washington have not fully recovered from the cold weather of 1949-50 and further damage was caused during the past winter. Prospects are below a year ago and below average for the State.

FIGS, OLIVES, AVOCADOS: In California early indications on figs point to a satisfactory crop. A few Capri figs have already been distributed but in general there was very little pollination of Calimyrnas by June 1. Other varieties seem to have good prospects, although the set of the first crop of Black Mission is light. Olives in California had a heavy bloom but it is too early to appraise the amount of set. Harvest of California fuertes avocados is completed. A relatively good 1951-1952 bloom has occurred and prospects for the coming crop are for a larger production than the two previous seasons. There has been no injurious effects from freezes during the past winter.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the early and intermediate States is reported at 81 percent of normal. This is 2 points below June 1, 1950 but 2 points above average. Condition is somewhat above average in New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas and California; slightly above average in Maryland and Kentucky; about average in North Carolina and Louisiana and considerably below average in Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Condition is reported lower than a year ago in Virginia and an area including Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Harvest of the commercial crop in Florida is about finished and yields per acre were very good in most sections. A record-high yield was produced in the important Hastings area of that State. The early spring crop in Texas was almost a failure. Harvest of the late spring crop is under way and digging of the summer crop in the Texas Panhandle will become active in early July. Condition of the latter crop is very good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

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as of

June 1, 1951

Unfavorable weather at the beginning of the growing season reduced yields on the early planted fields in Kern County, California, but the condition of later plantings in that county and other early areas of the State improved substantially in May. California marketings to June 1 were considerably less than those of recent years. A sharp reduction in acreage, delayed planting in late districts for the June market, and cooler-than-usual weather contributed to this lighter California movement.

Condition of early potatoes in the Carolinas and Georgia declined during the past month as rainfall was below normal. However, except for the north Georgia crop condition of commercial potatoes has held up reasonably well, and satisfactory yields remain in prospect. The farm crop in these three States has been hard hit by continued dry weather and yields will be light. Condition of early potatoes in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana also declined during May. The commercial crop in Alabama and Louisiana was "made" when the dry weather set in but prospective yields were reduced in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. The dry weather was unfavorable for the farm crop potatoes in these States, also.

The commercial acreage in Kentucky was planted late but has gotten off to a good start and a very good crop is in prospect. Condition of early potatoes in Oklahoma is very good and digging of the commercial crop will start about mid-June. Potatoes were planted late in Missouri and Kansas but developed rapidly during May and were in very good condition on June 1.

In Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and the commercial areas of Virginia, timely rains have benefitted early potatoes. In the southern and central counties of Virginia, development of the crop was retarded by inadequate rainfall. Yield prospects for the commercial acreage in Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey are very promising.

During June, shipments from California will continue heavy; North Carolina and Virginia shipments should be moving in considerable volume; harvest of the Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, South Georgia should be completed and marketings from the small crops in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee should become active. Scattered areas of Texas will also be in production this month.

HAY: Hay crop prospects on June 1 are generally improved from a month ago. Excellent growing conditions in the North Central States more than offset adverse conditions in dry areas of the South and parts of the West. The reported condition of 86 percent indicates an over-all yield per acre somewhat above the 10-year average.

The weather during May in the North Central area was excellent for the rapid growth and development of the early hay crops. Rainfall was ample and temperatures were generally above average. The heavy producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa report record or near record June 1 conditions. In the North Atlantic area, conditions improved during the month but the reported condition in New York on June 1 was still below average. Recent rains, however, should further improve conditions there. Hay in the South Atlantic and South Central States has been retarded by dry weather, and below average conditions were reported for all States in these areas except Virginia and Florida. Lespedeza appears to have been affected most although there is still time for improvement in this late hay crop. Conditions in the West showed some improvement during the month and are now near average. Irrigation water is generally ample in most districts.

If farmers harvest hay from the acreage intended as reported in March, the total U. S. production this year is likely to be about 107 million tons. This would be about the same as last year and well above the 10-year average. On the basis of present conditions, most areas should harvest ample to surplus supplies of hay this year.

PASTURES: On June 1, this year the condition of farm pastures in the United States was a little above average for the date, but varied sharply by regions. Pastures were generally excellent in the northern half of the country but were poor in much of the South and Southwest as a result of dry weather. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on June 1 averaged 86 percent of normal compared with 83 percent a year ago, and a range of 79 to 89 percent on that date during the preceding 10 years. Substantial rains over most of the Great Plains and many other northern areas in early June improved soil moisture reserves, and prospects are generally favorable for livestock grazing, except in the southern States east of the Mississippi and in parts of the Southwest.

In the North Central and Northeastern States, moisture supplies were ample and, with the advance of the season, green feed grew rapidly. By June 1 pastures in most States in this area were carrying their full quota of livestock with ample reserves of grass available. Pasture feed was especially good in the western Great Lake States. In Wisconsin, June 1 pasture condition averaged 97 percent of normal, the highest for the date since 1914. In Michigan and Minnesota, pastures were the best reported for June 1 since 1922. In practically all the central Great Plains, Corn Belt, and North Atlantic States, condition was uniformly good to excellent as shown by the pasture map on page 4. Recent rains over much of this area insure good pasture feed in the weeks immediately ahead.

In the southern States dry weather during much of May seriously depleted pasture feed. The drought situation was most serious in the extreme lower Mississippi valley with Mississippi and Louisiana reporting the lowest June 1 pasture condition in 85 years of record. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, the condition of pastures was the poorest for the date since 1941 and in Tennessee condition was below average and 19 points below last year. This area received general rains during the first ten days of June.

In Oklahoma and Texas, pasture feed improved sharply, with condition on June 1 18 points higher than on May 1. In Texas, there were still areas where pasture and range feed was short as of June 1, but many of the dry spots were soaked by early June rains. In New Mexico, pasture and range conditions in the eastern third of the State improved as the result of May rains, but in the remainder of the State feed continued short and additional moisture will be needed in the next few weeks to maintain livestock. For the State as a whole, the condition of pastures was much higher than the very low condition on June 1 last year. Pastures and ranges in Colorado made a remarkable recovery during May but were still rather short in south central areas. Pastures and ranges in the Inter-Mountain region also made good growth in May with condition generally better than a year ago, but below average and with some areas showing effects of dry weather.

In the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, pasture and range feed developed somewhat late as the result of cool weather. Dry weather in southeastern Montana, northeastern Wyoming, and parts of the Dakotas also helped hold back early growth. However, substantial rains in these areas in late May and early June greatly improved prospects for early summer pasture feed. In the Pacific Coast States, pastures generally improved from a month earlier. In Washington and Oregon, pasture feed was somewhat better than a year ago. In California, pasture condition was about average with the northern half of the State good but the southern half dry. Intermediate and late ranges in the State are in good condition and promise good feed.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms in May is estimated at 11,856 million pounds, up fractionally from the 11,840 million pounds produced in May 1950, but slightly below the 10-year average May output of 11,885 million. In the first 5 months this year, milk production totaled 49.4 billion pounds, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent below a year ago. Production of milk per capita in May 1951 averaged 2.49 pounds per day--the lowest for the month in records dating back to 1930.

Favorable production conditions in late May in the important dairy sections of the country resulted in a slightly above average increase in milk production per cow during the month. On June 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds set a new high for the date, topping the previous high set in 1949 by almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent and exceeding the 10-year June 1 average output by over 11 percent. Pastures in the important dairy States in the North Central area made rapid growth during late May and were furnishing abundant feed on June 1. While dairymen were feeding less grains and concentrates than a year ago, the June 1 rate was still above average and helped boost June 1 production to a record level. Nationally, milk production may reach its seasonal peak this year a little later than usual, as the heavy flow in the midwest began later than usual and very favorable pastures in the dairy sections should maintain production.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on June 1 averaged 21.1 pounds--about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the 20.4 pounds produced on June last year. Seasonally, production increased 14 percent from May 1 to June 1 as compared with an average increase of 13 percent during the 10-year period, 1940-49. The seasonal increase was more than average in the North Central and South Central States and only slightly less in the Atlantic and Western regions. All areas except the South Central recorded a record high June 1 output per cow. Compared with the 10-year average for that date, all regions showed increases ranging from 4 percent in the South Central region to 13 percent in the North and South Atlantic and East North Central groups of States.

The percent of milk cows milked around the first of June, reported at 76.8 percent, was slightly above average and equal to June 1, 1950. The percent milked in the North Atlantic States, at 86.3 percent, and in the West North Central area, at 76.5 percent, set new highs for June 1. The percentage of cows in production in the East North Central States, reported at 84.0 percent, was well above average and the second highest on record. The percent milked in the South Atlantic States, at 70.3 percent, was slightly above the 10-year average but was below a year earlier while in the South Central States the percent of the cows in production was down

from last year and average. In the West, the percent of cows milked at 79.7 percent was down from last year but above average for June 1.

May milk production was the highest on record for 5 of the 29 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, including New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, and North Carolina. Production in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Tennessee was only slightly below the May peak output established in 1949 or 1950. Kentucky and California also had near record May milk production. On the other hand, in Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Montana milk production set new lows for May in some 20 years of record: North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Oregon recorded near record May lows. Production per cow during May set new highs in 8 States and was exceeded in only 1 previous year in 7 other States.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: May : State:average: :1940-49:					: May : State:average: :1940-49:				
: May : 1950 : :					: May : 1950 : :				
: April : 1951 : :					: April : 1951 : :				
: May : 1951 : :					: May : 1951 : :				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	100	110	101	113	S.C.	54	59	55	56
Pa.	520	592	522	591	Ky.	219	238	181	236
Ohio	529	561	465	587	Tenn.	217	239	197	240
Ind.	354	341	277	353	Ala.	126	134	117	130
Ill.	565	528	433	530	Miss.	145	148	129	148
Mich.	556	582	506	614	Okla.	276	231	180	223
Wis.	1,669	1,713	1,473	1,800	Texas	427	397	346	384
Minn.	934	884	791	885	Mont.	74	59	46	57
Iowa	724	618	482	611	Idaho	138	125	105	124
Mo.	414	457	361	449	Utah	66	68	60	68
N.Dak.	238	193	146	198	Wash.	230	215	181	212
S.Dak.	189	157	120	160	Oreg.	159	150	123	144
Nebr.	286	234	190	232	Calif.	549	588	562	584
Kans.	332	285	247	292	Other				
Va.	164	198	174	202	States	1,496	1,580	1,610	1,471
N.C.	135	156	148	162	U.S.	11,885	11,840	10,328	11,856

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAINS AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers continued to feed grains and concentrates to milk cows at a liberal though seasonally declining rate, crop correspondents indicated on their June 1 reports. For the United States, the current rate of feeding, while down from the high level of a year ago, equals the second high rate of feeding for June 1 in 8 years of records. In the North Central States, substantial drops in the amount of grains and concentrates being fed to milk cows as compared to a year ago resulted from very favorable green feed conditions. Dairy farmers in the West were also feeding less grains and concentrates on June 1, 1951 than a year earlier. However, grain and concentrate feeding rates in the South Atlantic and South Central sections on June 1 set new highs for the date. Pastures in the Southern States were dry during May and dairymen had to feed rather heavily to maintain production.

For the country as a whole, crop reporters fed an average of 4.17 pounds of grains and other concentrates per cow on June 1, 1951 as compared with the 4.50 pound a year ago. Grain feeding rates showed about the usual drop between April 1 and June 1 this year with the current rate per cow down about one-third from April 1. Grain supplies on farms continue favorable for liberal feeding, with above average stocks of the important feed grains on hand. Feed prices have increased in recent months and the value of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in May 1951 was \$3.52 per 100 pounds as compared to \$3.16 a year ago. However, dairy product prices have increased and the May milk-feed price ratio was the most favorable for that month in the last 5 years and the butterfat-feed price ratio was above a year ago for the first time in 13 months.

Seventy-five percent of the crop correspondents were feeding grains and concentrates to milk cows on June 1. This compares with 76 percent a year ago and the June 1 average of 73 percent in the 1945-49 period. The North Central States showed a drop of 5 percent from a year ago in the percent of farms feeding grain and concentrates, while the South and West showed slight increases.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,156,000,000 eggs in May -- 1 percent less than in May last year, but 3 percent above the 1940-49 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central where production increased 4 and 1 percent, respectively. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the West. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 2 percent smaller than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production during May reached 18.3 eggs per layer, the highest for any month on record. This compares with 18.1 in May last year and the average for the month of 17.6 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all areas of the country except the West. It reached record high levels in the North Central and South Atlantic States. Increases in the rate above last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Central States, and 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. The rate in the West decreased 1 percent. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 78.7 eggs, compared with 78.1 last year and the average of 71.9 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 336,221,000 layers in May -- 2 percent less than in May last year and 1 percent below average. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all areas except the North Atlantic, which was up 2 percent, a record high level. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, 3 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the South Central States. There was practically no change in the East North Central States. The decrease in layers from May 1 to June 1 was 5 percent, compared with 6 percent last year and the average of 5 percent.

Rising egg prices, which in mid-May averaged 15.6 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier, encouraged farmers to further increase their holdings of young chickens above a year ago. Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 549,322,000 -- 8 percent more than a year ago, but 4 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on June 1 were larger than a year ago in all areas of the country except the West North Central where no change occurred. Holdings reached record high levels in the North Atlantic and the West. Increases from a year ago were 33 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the West, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Central.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	:	North	:	E. North	:	W. North	:	South	:	South	:	Western	:	United
		:		:		:		:		:		:		States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

			Thousands					
1940-49 (Av.)	42,302	65,114	97,445	30,029	63,493	30,631	329,014	
1950	50,060	64,352	97,339	30,253	57,650	32,374	332,028	
1951	51,203	64,080	95,667	29,492	54,726	31,694	326,862	

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

			Thousands					
1940-49 (Av.)	67,869	116,404	176,828	58,263	109,997	40,671	570,032	
1950	67,246	107,796	157,689	49,161	87,224	39,969	509,085	
1951	89,708	112,416	157,841	53,746	89,236	46,375	549,322	

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

			Number					
1940-49 (Av.)	57.6	57.2	57.2	49.4	49.0	56.1	54.8	
1950	57.9	59.0	60.3	51.4	50.1	59.3	57.0	
1951	58.6	60.2	60.6	52.2	51.4	59.0	57.7	

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May average 45.2 cents per dozen, compared with 29.6 cents last year. Egg prices increased 2.1 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.4 cents. May egg markets weakened somewhat around mid-month, but closed steady to firm. Movement into storage increased, but holdings of shell eggs in 35 cities at the close of the month were only about half of what they were last year. Heavy storing by the armed forces was noted on the West Coast.

Chicken prices averaged 28.9 cents on May 15, compared with 22.5 cents a year ago and with 29.3 cents on April 15. Chicken markets were mostly weak during May. Broiler and fryer supplies were heavy throughout the month in the specialized producing areas and prices declined. Roasters sold according to size in a wide price range with overall price trend slightly lower. Hens were unchanged to lower.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 35.4 cents a pound live weight, compared with 27.4 cents last year. Turkey markets during May were firm. Demand was fair to good. More breeder turkeys were offered on the West Coast and trading was active as greater demand from the armed services developed.

The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.02 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.62 a year ago. The May egg-feed price relationship was much more favorable than last year, but less favorable than in May 1949. Also, both the chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than last year.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1950	Indi-
	Average:	1950	harvest,	1940-49	1950	cated:	1940-49	1950	cated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
N.Y.	325	430	452	25.2	29.0	27.0	8,279	12,470	12,204
N.J.	63	78	86	22.8	21.5	23.0	1,440	1,677	1,978
Pa.	885	872	846	20.7	22.0	21.0	18,389	19,184	17,766
Ohio	1,976	2,118	1,914	23.3	22.0	19.5	46,583	46,596	37,323
Ind.	1,423	1,479	1,432	20.3	21.5	19.0	29,474	31,798	27,208
Ill.	1,414	1,372	1,728	19.6	20.0	21.0	28,676	27,440	36,288
Mich.	951	1,141	1,187	24.2	26.0	27.0	23,474	29,666	32,049
Wis.	34	23	22	20.5	23.0	24.0	692	529	528
Minn.	119	61	72	19.0	20.0	22.5	2,269	1,220	1,620
Iowa	201	250	229	20.1	22.0	18.0	4,168	5,500	4,122
Mo.	1,345	1,362	1,552	16.2	18.0	17.5	22,658	24,516	27,160
S.Dak.	217	285	313	14.2	12.5	13.0	3,238	3,562	4,069
Nebr.	3,243	3,824	3,931	18.9	22.0	19.0	62,598	84,128	74,689
Kans.	12,130	12,280	10,728	15.9	14.5	15.0	193,446	178,060	160,920
Del.	64	61	59	19.2	17.0	18.0	1,231	1,037	1,062
Md.	352	329	313	19.4	18.5	19.0	6,840	6,086	5,947
Va.	485	425	432	16.7	18.5	18.0	8,117	7,862	7,776
W.Va.	89	66	61	17.6	18.5	17.5	1,550	1,221	1,068
N.C.	448	375	402	15.2	14.5	19.0	6,801	5,438	7,638
S.C.	231	156	165	13.6	14.0	16.5	3,135	2,184	2,722
Ga.	198	152	141	12.4	12.5	15.5	2,470	1,900	2,186
Ky.	344	260	236	15.6	15.0	14.0	5,401	3,900	3,304
Tenn.	340	270	220	14.0	12.5	13.5	4,762	3,375	2,970
Ala.	14	12	9	14.3	15.0	14.0	200	180	126
Miss.	12	6	5	23.9	21.0	20.0	278	126	100
Ark.	29	19	21	13.2	15.0	15.0	389	285	315
Okla.	5,335	4,846	4,252	13.7	9.0	10.0	73,998	43,614	42,520
Tex.	4,873	2,839	1,925	12.8	8.0	7.5	63,486	22,712	14,438
Mont.	1,346	1,146	1,308	20.4	22.0	22.0	27,444	25,212	28,776
Idaho	732	816	718	25.4	24.5	23.0	18,523	19,992	16,514
Wyo.	180	270	287	19.7	19.0	20.0	3,640	5,130	5,740
Colo.	1,658	2,247	2,238	19.6	17.0	14.0	33,289	38,199	31,332
N.Mex.	332	129	210	11.4	5.0	5.0	3,867	645	1,050
Ariz.	27	28	26	21.4	24.0	24.5	575	672	637
Utah	234	341	339	20.6	17.0	17.0	4,798	5,797	5,763
Nev.	5	4	5	27.8	30.0	26.0	150	120	130
Wash.	1,665	2,055	2,023	27.9	27.5	27.0	46,476	56,512	54,621
Oreg.	697	738	745	25.8	25.0	28.0	17,988	18,450	20,860
Calif.	625	651	568	17.7	21.0	17.0	10,969	13,671	9,656
U.S.	44,640	43,816	41,200	17.7	17.1	17.1	791,764	750,666	705,175

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested								
	For			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average:	1950	harvest:	Average:	1950	cated:	Average:	1950	cated
	1940-49:		1951	1940-49:		1951	1940-49:		1951
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16	18	15	17.7	20.0	18.0	277	360	270
N.J.	15	14	14	17.1	17.5	18.0	249	245	252
Pa.	37	13	14	14.8	15.5	15.0	545	202	210
Ohio	47	35	15	17.1	19.0	17.0	800	665	255
Ind.	88	59	51	13.6	14.0	13.0	1,207	826	663
Ill.	53	62	63	13.0	14.0	14.0	689	868	882
Mich.	64	65	59	14.3	16.0	15.0	930	1,040	885
Wis.	111	92	101	11.4	12.5	14.0	1,282	1,150	1,414
Minn.	187	162	192	13.7	14.5	17.0	2,632	2,349	3,264
Iowa	17	14	14	14.8	16.0	15.0	257	224	210
Mo.	40	36	38	12.5	13.0	14.0	488	468	532
N.Dak.	422	234	190	12.2	12.0	12.0	5,370	2,808	2,280
S.Dak.	443	420	491	11.9	12.5	13.0	5,390	5,250	6,383
Nebr.	330	210	189	10.6	11.5	11.0	3,593	2,415	2,079
Kans.	75	42	38	10.8	10.5	11.0	805	441	418
Del.	16	18	18	12.9	13.0	13.0	202	234	234
Md.	19	18	19	14.3	14.0	14.0	271	252	266
Va.	36	26	29	13.4	15.0	15.0	478	390	435
W.Va.	4	2	2	12.2	14.0	13.0	47	28	26
N.C.	33	18	16	11.2	11.5	13.0	362	207	208
S.C.	17	9	9	9.4	10.0	10.0	156	90	90
Ga.	12	4	4	9.1	11.0	10.5	104	44	42
Ky.	28	21	21	13.4	11.5	12.0	375	242	252
Tenn.	33	22	16	10.2	10.0	10.0	337	220	160
Okla.	75	45	48	9.2	7.5	9.0	691	338	432
Tex.	23	28	22	9.3	7.0	7.0	209	196	154
Mont.	32	20	20	12.0	12.5	12.0	386	250	240
Idaho	5	4	4	14.6	13.0	15.0	73	52	60
Wyo.	14	6	9	10.6	12.0	10.0	163	72	90
Colo.	70	28	30	10.2	8.5	9.0	732	238	270
N.Mex.	8	4	3	10.3	6.0	8.5	84	24	26
Utah	8	6	7	10.0	9.0	9.0	84	54	63
Wash.	20	20	16	11.9	11.5	12.0	246	230	192
Oreg.	37	35	29	13.8	11.0	14.5	512	385	420
Calif.	13	12	12	11.5	10.0	12.0	146	120	144
U.S.	2,448	1,822	1,818	12.2	12.6	13.1	30,173	22,977	23,801

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
	Production			Production			Production		
	Average : 1940-49	1950	Indicated : 1951 1/	Average : 1940-49	1950	Indicated : 1951 1/	Average : 1940-49	1950	Indicated : 1951 1/
Thousand bushels									
Maine				3,281	4,802	5,043	118	210	204
N.H.				239	210	240			
Vt.				1,439	1,295	1,376	82	27	56
Mass.				210	231	272			
R.I.				32	33	33			
Conn.				186	190	182			
N.Y.	88	115	100	23,711	33,841	30,600	2,750	2,550	2,088
N.J.				1,361	1,677	1,375	306	512	512
Pa.				25,331	29,944	28,116	3,912	5,644	4,380
Ohio				43,748	41,292	43,350	769	728	598
Ind.				48,158	52,577	55,366	1,168	675	608
Ill.	203	98	92	143,533	166,218	154,644	1,973	1,344	1,080
Mich.				52,531	58,460	52,503	4,667	3,910	3,306
Wis.	1,219	1,544	1,742	113,497	141,314	129,000	9,930	8,856	8,029
Minn.	19,735	14,190	19,314	174,751	188,737	197,535	30,714	36,934	36,652
Iowa	219	240	288	198,417	264,737	205,491	2,819	1,920	962
Mo.				44,949	55,242	34,110	2,285	1,720	1,710
N.Dak.	137,943	120,724	156,990	64,394	59,528	57,316	48,604	50,688	44,680
S.Dak.	38,120	30,416	53,992	86,060	87,742	109,854	32,982	18,942	23,966
Nebr.	1,054	660	693	58,716	66,100	59,760	19,514	4,664	4,185
Kans.				34,735	21,120	21,888	12,132	3,556	3,438
Del.				149	224	250	273	348	338
Md.				1,237	1,870	1,820	2,210	2,759	2,635
Va.				3,700	5,200	4,815	2,221	2,898	2,412
W.Va.				1,750	1,568	1,484	274	392	357
N.C.				9,021	11,859	12,400	881	888	960
S.C.				16,012	18,984	16,500	509	440	480
Ga.				14,113	16,119	15,232	140	110	120
Fla.				444	288	328			
Ky.				2,311	2,832	2,210	1,799	1,480	1,200
Tenn.				4,988	5,975	5,088	1,729	1,221	1,100
Ala.				5,055	4,108	2,712	2/ 53	40	45
Miss.				10,679	7,719	5,985	66	25	30
Ark.				7,684	6,254	4,480	149	84	72
La.				3,224	1,952	2,679			
Okla.				25,284	14,665	9,207	4,848	1,242	468
Tex.				30,912	27,027	12,576	4,010	1,729	1,020
Mont.	41,401	68,746	68,520	12,486	15,984	11,745	14,692	23,772	12,912
Idaho	12,631	17,358	21,114	7,377	9,540	7,900	11,305	13,896	11,700
Wyo.	1,336	1,088	1,105	4,155	5,184	4,944	3,872	4,564	4,186
Colo.	2,706	1,725	1,690	6,162	4,940	5,750	16,705	9,555	12,138
N.Mex.	309	310	312	926	759	1,118	658	836	765
Ariz.				296	300	253	3,037	6,520	5,644
Utah	2,139	2,211	2,464	1,957	2,186	2,200	5,420	5,520	5,355
Nev.	379	351	459	332	360	360	778	1,050	868
Wash.	15,104	11,070	12,788	7,336	8,183	7,161	6,180	8,750	4,620
Oreg.	4,677	5,243	6,987	9,778	8,992	8,901	9,254	12,210	12,736
Calif.				5,007	6,272	4,352	40,750	57,600	36,288
U.S.	279,546	276,089	348,650	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,340,504	306,523	301,009	254,903

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay	Alfalfa hay	Clover and timothy hay	Wild hay	Pasture
	Average: 1951	Average: 1951	Average: 1951	Average: 1951	Average: 1951
	1940-49	1940-49	1940-49	1940-49	1940-49
	P e r c e n t				
Maine	91	91	87	76	92
N.H.	90	90	91	88	91
Vt.	92	89	90	84	91
Mass.	90	90	90	93	90
R.I.	88	90	90	96	92
Conn.	89	91	92	95	94
N.Y.	87	82	89	87	88
N.J.	83	86	86	87	84
Pa.	86	84	87	88	85
Ohio	84	91	87	90	84
Ind.	84	90	87	91	84
Ill.	85	88	89	94	86
Mich.	85	93	86	94	85
Wis.	86	99	89	101	85
Minn.	80	95	81	98	80
Iowa	85	96	89	97	84
Mo.	84	84	89	90	86
N.Dak.	82	80	83	84	81
S.Dak.	81	85	82	90	80
Nebr.	81	92	83	96	84
Kans.	86	89	85	92	83
Del.	84	84	87	81	85
Md.	81	90	85	90	80
Va.	78	83	83	88	77
W.Va.	80	87	84	90	81
N.C.	80	74	83	80	80
S.C.	74	61	--	--	--
Ga.	75	65	79	73	77
Fla.	72	77	--	--	--
Ky.	83	79	88	81	84
Tenn.	78	71	85	76	78
Ala.	76	68	82	71	76
Miss.	78	61	82	64	78
Ark.	81	69	84	75	81
La.	80	66	82	61	79
Okla.	80	77	80	71	--
Tex.	78	76	86	77	--
Mont.	84	82	85	85	87
Idaho	87	86	86	86	89
Wyo.	89	85	89	85	90
Colo.	87	82	85	84	90
N.Mex.	85	82	85	82	85
Ariz.	87	88	87	88	--
Utah	84	90	83	88	83
Nev.	81	88	80	77	85
Wash.	89	85	88	87	90
Oreg.	88	88	88	90	90
Calif.	85	84	87	89	88
U.S.	84	86	86	91	85

PEACHES				
State	Average 1940-49	1949	Production 1/ 1950	Indicated 1951
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	13	22	1	19
Mass.	58	75	16	80
R.I.	14	15	3	16
Conn.	132	164	104	152
N.Y.	1,285	1,428	1,023	1,248
N.J.	1,498	1,948	1,810	2,142
Pa.	2,209	2,451	2,194	2,436
Ohio	878	1,194	927	972
Ind.	490	2/794	298	54
Ill.	1,570	2/2,307	1,113	182
Mich.	3,607	3,500	4,800	672
Mo.	752	950	950	771
Kans.	79	185	117	143
Del.	370	468	225	423
Md.	563	714	563	711
Va.	1,572	1,734	837	1,950
W.Va.	539	529	557	672
N.C.	2,158	1,428	548	2,772
S.C.	3,799	2,340	468	6,240
Ga.	4,790	2,040	975	4,410
Fla.	90	66	56	83
Ky.	656	702	179	75
Tenn.	804	324	108	168
Ala.	1,309	792	440	460
Miss.	815	518	286	325
Ark.	2,206	2,412	1,980	900
La.	296	265	189	204
Okla.	471	679	378	473
Tex.	1,777	2,400	783	1,450
Idaho	315	353	41	220
Colo.	1,954	2,109	1,219	260
N.Mex.	189	172	39	371
Utah	763	778	130	1,015
Wash.	2,387	2,772	135	567
Oreg.	657	979	325	440
Calif., all	30,169	2/35,211	2/29,668	32,461
Clingstone 3/	19,010	2/24,085	2/19,668	21,918
Freestone	11,159	11,126	10,000	10,543
U.S.	4/71,150	74,818	53,485	65,537

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949 and 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1949 - New York, 86; Illinois, 400; Michigan, 250; Colorado, 200; Washington, 500; Oregon, 98; California Clingstone, 3,083; 1950 - Michigan, 100; California Clingstone, 1,250.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1949 - Indiana, 35; Illinois, 30; California Clingstone, 959; 1950 - California Clingstone, 833.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS				
State	Average 1940-49	1949	Production 1/ 1950	Indicated 1951
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	48	67	78	77
Conn.	50	57	56	44
N.Y.	850	1,195	1,066	1,008
Pa.	342	385	359	358
Ohio	274	272	205	240
Ind.	164	2/182	134	110
Ill.	379	410	244	280
Mich.	774	1,200	812	900
Mo.	218	195	135	168
Kans.	101	112	102	116
Va.	297	106	121	270
W.Va.	93	56	76	107
N.C.	266	130	150	292
S.C.	122	70	65	126
Ga.	375	187	234	360
Fla.	181	176	140	168
Ky.	160	104	42	48
Tenn.	178	51	40	44
Ala.	302	194	180	187
Miss.	341	195	221	138
Ark.	186	180	188	140
La.	209	198	182	130
Okla.	171	229	176	167
Tex.	385	484	270	380
Idaho	61	64	36	42
Colo.	190	204	160	162
Utah	164	170	30	144
Wash., all	7,153	7,030	2/5,703	5,772
Bartlett	5,334	5,175	2/3,950	4,092
Other	1,820	1,855	1,753	1,680
Oreg., all	4,789	2/6,166	5,767	5,608
Bartlett	1,964	2/2,681	1,896	2,296
Other	2,825	2/3,485	3,871	3,312
Calif., all	11,993	16,335	14,168	13,709
Bartlett	10,534	14,335	12,668	11,876
Other	1,458	2,000	1,500	1,833
U.S.	3/31,008	36,404	31,140	31,295

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): New York, 84; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 70; Washington Bartlett, 953; Other, 95; Oregon Bartlett, 20; California Bartlett, 875; Other, 292.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1949 - Indiana, 40; Oregon Bartlett, 160; Other, 220; 1950 - Washington Bartlett, 208.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1951

June 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop	Production 1/	Indicated
and	Average	1951
State	1940-49	1951
	Tons	

WALNUTS:

California	61,870	80,200	58,000	63,000
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Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	192,700	165,000	213,000	159,000
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Washington	21,490	26,400	1,700	5,300
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Utah	5,930	6,200	400	6,300
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3 States	220,120	197,600	215,100	170,600
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PLUMS:

California	78,200	2/ 90,000	2/ 77,000	92,000
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Dry Basis 3/

PRUNES:

California	187,200	151,000	149,000	181,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1949 - Apricots, California, 5,000; Washington, 7,500; Utah, 350; Plums, Michigan, 800; California, 6,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1949 - Plums, California, 4,000; 1950 - Plums, California, 2,000.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition June 1
and	Average
State	1950
	1951
	1940-49

PLUMS:

Michigan	61	76	58
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PRUNES:

Idaho	67	47	62
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Washington, all	64	50	40
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Eastern Washington	77	55	38
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Western Washington	48	33	49
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Oregon, all	52	25	56
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Eastern Oregon	73	17	27
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Western Oregon	49	27	64
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GRAPES:

California, all	84	78	88
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Wine varieties	85	75	85
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Table varieties	84	80	90
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Raisin varieties	84	79	89
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OTHER CROPS:

California:			
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Figs	84	70	84
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Olives	75	78	77
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Almonds	61	59	68
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Washington:			
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Filberts	1/ 62	50	46
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Oregon:			
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Filberts	1/ 78	50	73
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Florida:			
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Avacados	58	66	70
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1/ Short-time average.

27

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Production 1/	Condition June 1
AND	(new crop) 1/	
STATE	Average: 1948 : 1949 : Indi. : Average: 1950 : 1951	
	: 1939-48 : : 1950 : : 1940-49 : : 1951	
	Thousand boxes	Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	48,453	37,010	41,860	44,800	82	83	84
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500	82	81	85
Valencias	29,991	25,100	26,230	30,300	83	84	83
Florida, all	42,780	58,300	58,500	63,800	68	71	75
Early & Midseason 3/	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,300	69	71	75
Valencias	19,530	26,300	24,900	28,500	68	71	75
Texas, all	3,676	3,400	1,760	2,700	68	66	1
Early & Midseason 2/	2,285	2,600	1,120	1,800	4/59	66	1
Valencias	1,391	800	640	900	4/58	65	1
Arizona, all	866	710	985	1,450	74	68	73
Navels & Misc. 2/	427	450	585	650	4/67	67	71
Valencias	439	260	400	800	4/72	68	74
Louisiana, all 2/	295	300	360	300	73	64	10
5 States 5/	96,070	99,720	103,465	113,050	76	78	78
Total Early & Midseason 6/	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,550	--	--	--
Total Valencias	51,351	52,460	52,170	60,500	--	--	--

TANGERINES:

Florida	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600	63	63	69
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 5/	99,700	104,120	108,465	117,650	--	--	--

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	26,450	30,200	24,200	32,500	62	66	71
Seedless	11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500	65	69	73
Other	15,190	15,500	13,000	18,000	60	63	69
Texas, all	18,187	11,300	6,400	7,500	60	58	1
Arizona, all	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,200	74	69	79
California, all	2,841	2,150	2,500	2,670	80	84	89
Desert Valleys	1,157	800	1,060	1,230	4/79	88	89
Other	1,683	1,350	1,440	1,440	4/82	81	89
4 States 5/	50,722	45,530	36,500	45,870	63	64	46

LEMONS:

California 5/	13,055	10,010	11,360	13,000	78	81	84
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LIMES:

Florida 5/	168	200	260	280	68	85	82
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June 1 forecast of 1950

crop Florida limes

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948 -- 920; 1949 -- 710; 1950 -- 1,000. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/									
	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties		All varieties					
	Average:	1950	Indicated:	Average:	1950	Indicated:	Average:	1950	Indicated:	
	1940-49:	1951	1940-49:	1951	1940-49:	1951	1940-49:	1951	1951	
	Tons		Tons		Tons					
N.Y.	2,300	4,400	4,200	16,660	27,100	29,000	18,960	31,500	33,200	
Pa.	1,370	1,500	1,700	6,010	9,500	11,000	7,380	11,000	12,700	
Ohio	452	510	550	2,506	3,200	3,030	2,958	3,710	3,580	
Mich.	3,660	7,400	5,000	43,410	98,000	90,200	47,070	105,400	95,200	
Wis.	---	---	---	12,840	13,000	10,400	12,840	13,000	10,400	
5 East.										
States	7,782	13,810	11,450	81,426	150,800	143,630	89,208	164,610	155,080	
Mont.	545	320	250	312	230	200	857	550	450	
Idaho	2,594	1,250	2,530	611	530	770	3,205	1,780	3,300	
Colo.	413	130	230	3,576	1,880	2,250	3,989	2,010	2,480	
Utah	3,500	370	3,300	2,330	860	2,500	5,830	1,230	5,800	
Wash.	27,200	17,600	11,900	4,420	3,150	3,200	31,620	20,750	15,100	
Oreg.	21,270	17,400	14,400	2,185	2,400	2,700	23,455	19,800	17,100	
Calif.	27,650	31,000	24,400	---	---	---	27,650	31,000	24,400	
7 West.										
States	83,172	68,070	57,010	13,434	9,050	11,620	96,606	77,120	68,630	
12 States	90,954	81,880	68,460	94,860	159,850	155,250	185,814	241,730	223,710	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/, 19 STATES

State	Percent		
	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49		
N.J.	86	87	89
Mo.	83	92	94
Kans.	86	95	98
Del.	86	92	94
Md.	87	87	89
Va.	81	94	85
N.C.	80	79	79
S.C.	72	69	76
Ga.	74	77	67
Fla.	74	88	86
Ky.	83	91	84
Tenn.	80	89	70
Ala.	75	81	78
Miss.	77	79	67
Ark.	74	79	62
La.	72	79	72
Okla.	73	80	81
Tex.	73	69	76
Calif.	88	83	95
19 States	79	83	81

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest. 2/ For all States except Missouri and Kansas, condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1. Condition for Missouri and Kansas relates to the commercial crop only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1951

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/									
State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/					
and	June 1 av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,
Division:	1940-49	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	Pounds			Pounds					
Me.	18.4	19.2	19.4	5.0	5.3	5.6			
N.H.	18.9	19.5	22.5	4.3	4.6	4.4			
Vt.	21.3	23.8	24.1	4.4	4.9	4.8			
Mass.	21.3	24.4	23.9	5.2	5.4	5.3			
Conn.	20.8	23.5	23.4	4.9	5.0	5.1			
N.Y.	25.6	28.2	29.6	5.2	5.4	5.7			
N.J.	24.1	26.1	26.7	6.1	6.3	6.3			
Pa.	22.9	25.0	25.4	6.2	6.1	6.2			
N.Atl.	23.31	25.55	26.25	5.4	5.5	5.7			
Ohio	20.8	22.8	23.8	5.0	4.9	4.7			
Ind.	19.2	20.7	21.8	4.5	4.4	4.5			
Ill.	20.3	21.7	22.7	5.0	5.2	4.7			
Mich.	23.5	24.4	27.4	4.8	5.1	4.4			
Wis.	25.0	25.0	27.4	4.2	5.3	4.2			
E.N.Cent.	22.65	23.71	25.55	4.6	5.3	4.4			
Minn.	22.5	25.2	25.8	4.4	5.1	3.5			
Iowa	20.8	21.6	22.2	4.8	5.5	4.5			
Mo.	14.9	17.0	17.4	4.1	3.9	3.8			
N.Dak.	19.4	20.2	21.5	4.2	4.2	3.4			
S.Dak.	17.6	18.7	19.9	2.9	2.5	2.9			
Nebr.	19.3	20.1	20.7	4.2	4.1	3.5			
Kans.	18.0	19.0	18.7	3.9	4.1	4.3			
W.N.Cent.	19.22	20.61	21.48	4.3	4.5	3.8			
Md.	19.4	21.2	21.8	5.3	5.9	5.6			
Va.	15.0	17.0	17.2	3.8	3.5	3.9			
W.Va.	14.7	16.4	17.1	2.5	2.5	2.5			
N.C.	14.0	16.1	16.2	3.8	3.9	4.3			
S.C.	11.9	13.3	12.6	3.3	3.5	3.6			
Ga.	10.3	11.6	12.0	3.1	2.5	4.1			
S.Atl.	14.38	16.20	16.23	3.6	3.7	4.0			
Ky.	14.7	15.3	15.7	3.1	3.0	2.8			
Tenn.	13.2	14.5	14.4	3.2	3.3	3.3			
Ala.	10.1	11.0	10.5	3.5	2.9	3.8			
Miss.	8.9	9.8	9.8	2.0	2.0	2.7			
Ark.	10.9	10.7	10.7	2.3	2.2	2.1			
Okla.	13.1	13.9	13.3	2.8	3.1	3.0			
Tex.	10.2	11.0	11.4	3.0	3.7	4.3			
S.Cent.	11.69	12.37	12.20	2.8	3.0	3.2			
Mont.	20.1	20.8	20.5	3.1	2.6	3.4			
Idaho	22.4	24.0	23.8	4.2	3.8	3.7			
Wyo.	19.2	21.5	20.3	3.1	3.2	2.9			
Colo.	19.2	20.5	21.4	4.7	5.8	4.9			
Utah	21.7	23.6	23.7	4.1	4.0	4.0			
Wash.	24.4	25.2	25.7	4.1	4.6	4.2			
Oreg.	22.5	23.1	23.9	4.6	4.2	4.8			
Calif.	22.3	24.5	24.5	4.8	4.2	4.4			
West.	21.92	23.13	23.53	4.3	4.5	4.2			
U.S.	18.98	20.38	21.10	4.17	4.50	4.17			

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during May		100 layers		During May		Jan.-May incl.	
Division:	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,212	2,144	1,838	1,860	41	40	215	217
N.H.	1,733	1,738	1,717	1,782	30	31	170	167
Vt.	704	680	1,934	1,910	14	13	74	68
Mass.	3,788	4,373	1,906	1,860	72	81	388	417
R.I.	420	465	1,891	1,910	8	9	42	45
Conn.	2,360	2,331	1,792	1,835	42	43	241	232
N.Y.	12,210	12,204	1,773	1,860	216	227	1,142	1,136
N.J.	10,418	10,842	1,773	1,801	185	195	888	986
Pa.	17,616	17,570	1,804	1,832	318	322	1,575	1,620
N.Atl.	51,461	52,347	1,799	1,836	926	961	4,735	4,888
Ohio	14,120	14,382	1,857	1,891	262	272	1,274	1,281
Ind.	11,932	11,986	1,903	1,947	227	233	1,125	1,102
Ill.	17,208	16,608	1,854	1,891	319	314	1,509	1,443
Mich.	9,286	9,313	1,879	1,848	174	172	853	821
Wis.	13,717	13,802	1,786	1,841	245	254	1,215	1,216
E.N.Cent.	66,263	66,094	1,852	1,884	1,227	1,245	5,976	5,863
Minn.	23,502	22,474	1,866	1,872	439	421	2,108	2,063
Iowa	26,610	26,314	1,891	1,903	503	501	2,352	2,388
Mo.	18,038	17,122	1,841	1,944	350	333	1,595	1,506
N.Dak.	3,504	3,504	1,891	1,922	66	67	264	270
S.Dak.	6,906	6,662	1,822	1,934	133	129	571	591
Nebr.	10,581	10,076	1,819	1,913	203	193	931	920
Kans.	11,900	11,756	1,882	1,916	224	225	1,056	1,037
W.N.Cent.	101,041	97,908	1,898	1,909	1,918	1,869	8,877	8,775
Del.	816	820	1,876	1,798	15	15	74	66
Md.	3,093	3,051	1,780	1,823	54	56	262	255
Va.	7,288	6,622	1,795	1,798	131	119	641	590
W.Va.	3,004	2,924	1,866	1,910	56	56	264	245
N.C.	7,088	6,698	1,680	1,662	119	111	527	481
S.C.	2,752	2,918	1,482	1,538	41	45	174	181
Ga.	5,350	5,716	1,454	1,528	78	87	348	381
Fla.	1,629	1,570	1,651	1,643	27	26	132	126
S.Atl.	31,020	30,319	1,680	1,699	521	515	2,422	2,325
Ky.	7,100	6,788	1,810	1,832	129	124	657	600
Tenn.	6,758	6,522	1,587	1,671	107	109	526	501
Ala.	5,163	4,990	1,454	1,544	75	77	324	322
Miss.	4,886	4,306	1,380	1,417	67	61	295	260
Ark.	5,231	5,142	1,584	1,609	83	83	337	338
La.	2,820	2,539	1,386	1,438	39	37	169	156
Okl.	8,012	7,523	1,761	1,814	141	136	666	647
Tex.	19,240	18,926	1,755	1,748	338	331	1,508	1,432
S.Cent.	59,215	56,736	1,653	1,689	979	958	4,482	4,256
Mont.	1,439	1,353	1,916	1,860	28	25	122	116
Idaho	1,663	1,532	1,891	1,916	31	29	149	143
Wyo.	576	618	1,916	1,906	11	12	49	53
Colo.	2,644	2,284	1,860	1,869	49	43	224	198
N.Mex.	745	708	1,621	1,786	12	13	62	60
Ariz.	466	528	1,628	1,649	8	9	39	43
Utah	2,596	2,708	1,860	1,835	48	50	237	237
Nev.	232	242	1,925	1,876	4	5	18	21
Wash.	4,244	4,006	1,910	1,897	81	76	394	391
Oreg.	2,486	2,376	1,950	1,891	48	45	235	230
Calif.	16,449	16,462	1,888	1,829	311	301	1,491	1,439
West.	33,540	32,817	1,881	1,853	631	608	3,020	2,931
U.S.	342,540	336,221	1,811	1,831	6,202	6,156	29,512	29,038

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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